

Debs Prepares to Test Vote Rights This Fall

Registers and Will Try to Vote
Despite Stand of Justice
Department

— Theodore Debs, brother of Eugene Debs, sends the following important news to the American Appeal:

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 11.—We

Gene from his bed to the court

house today to enable him to register

for fall elections.

You will be interested in knowing

that the registration officials were de-

ighted to see him and treated him

with the utmost courtesy and consid-

eration.

There was some doubt as to

whether he would be allowed to regis-

ter without a challenge, but this

was soon dispelled after he appeared

at the registration office. There was

no intent of objection or protest to his

registering as a citizen and voter.

It now remains to be seen whether

there will be any objection to his vot-

ing in election day. We think not,

but there should be, there certainly

is to be prompt action to assert his

constitutional right in spite of the

old government officials who have

said that he must be "pardoned"

and take an oath to support the con-

stitution before he would be allowed

to vote again."

The representatives of the United States

Department of Justice and the Hard-

ing Coolidge administrations have

equally stated and based their ac-

tion on the assumption that Debs

lost his citizenship as a result of

his conviction and sentence to prison

for a violation of the Espionage

law and that his release from prison

by Harding did not bring with it

restoration of his citizenship

The attorney general explicitly stat-

ed that Debs would have

to apply for a pardon and take an

oath to support the constitution before

all rights would be restored.

John Hilliard of New York, mem-

ber of the National Executive commit-

tee of the Socialist party and eminent

lawyer and author, acting as Debs'

lawyer made an investigation of the

and discovered facts that showed

such government officials had

perpetrating a stupendous hoax

in question of loss of citizenship

of espionage victims and that Debs

lost his citizenship and could

not lose any citizenship rights

if the right under a recent In-

stitution to hold certain high of-

in the state of Indiana.

Debs' attempt to vote this fall will

test the validity of the claims of the

law general and the sincerity of

number of high government officials

who succeeds in voting unchallenged

will establish a precedent for

hundreds of other war espionage vic-

tims.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Green Pledges
Aid of Labor in
War on Fascism

A. F. of L. Leader Suddenly
Appears in Anti-Fascist
New York Convention

William Green threw the anti-Fas-

cist convention, in session in the

Rand school, New York, into a tumult

of cheers and applause, when he ap-

peared unexpectedly on the platform

and announced that the American

Federation of Labor would join with

the anti-Fascists to drive Fascism

from the face of the earth.

The fact that this convention repre-

sented the Communists section of

the American anti-Fascist movement

and that President Green had occu-

ped the platform and made this

swearing pledge, was the occasion of

great surprise.

The Socialist members of this orga-

nization withdrew recently and orga-

nized an anti-Fascist movement of

all elements in the labor movement

opposed to dictatorship, after it be-

came apparent that the Communists

were determined to exploit the move-

ment for their own benefit.

"In my official capacity as presi-

dent of the American Federation of

Labor," President Green said,

"I transmit to you the sympathy

of all American workers for your

cause, and I assure you that the

American Federation of Labor will

stand with you until we have

succeeded in driving Fascism from

the face of the earth and in making

this world one of the people, by the people and for the people."

"Fascism stands for repre-

sation," declared Mr. Green, "and

the denial of the expression of

what is in the human heart.

"It is an enemy of society and

of humanity. The American Fed-

eration of Labor shall always op-

pose to dictatorship, after it be-

comes apparent that the Commu-

nists are determined to exploit the

movement for their own benefit."

The national convention of the

Anti-Fascist Alliance ended its three-

day session after passing a resolution

inviting the Socialists to rejoin the

Alliance. At the closing session it was

openly declared that should the So-

cialists come back there would be a

few places reserved for them on the

executive board.

The Socialists were absent and

kept silent all through the convention

and it is said that nothing can induce

them to return to the Alliance so

long as the Communists will remain

in it.

If Socialists only knew how weak

plutocracy was and how it fears that

the people would find out and in find-

out turn against it, they would

arouse with more than their old-time

vigor and educate the people to a

speedy overthrow of exploitation.

The source of the Socialist move-

ment is the worker's brain and heart.

U. S. Tricked By Mussolini In Debt Deal

Dictator Shuns Money Loaned
to Restore Industry Into
His War Chest

London.—A hundred million dollars of American money, loaned to re-establish Italian industry, has been put into Mussolini's war chest. This is the astounding statement which Italian liberals, escaping from their country, have brought to Switzerland, where it has been telegraphed all over Europe.

When Count Volpi went to Wash-

ington last winter to fund the Italian war debt, he was accompanied by Alberto Beneduce, head of the Italian Institute of Credit. This is an institu-

tion founded in 1919—before Mus-

solini came to power to secure cap-

ital for Italian development.

Count Volpi pleaded that unless lib-

eral terms were granted on the war

debt, Italian industry would be

crushed with taxes and unable to

raise the capital needed for rehabilita-

tion. Liberal terms were granted.

The writer, John J. Leahy, Jr., gives

as reasons for this conclusion, these

among other facts:

The arrest and conviction of these

labor leaders took place in the midst

of the notorious Palmer Red raids

under the Wilson administration when

public passion and prejudice were in-

flamed to the limit against all radicals

and were railroaded to this death sen-

tence, in the opinion of the writer of

these feature articles now running in

the New York World following a

special investigation of the case by

the writer.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Debs Family Give \$100

Nation-wide Activities of the Socialist Party



Texas

The great state of Texas is lined up, that is to say, the Socialist Party has come back in full force and nominated a complete state ticket.

Texas Socialists meeting in Dallas Tuesday night at 502 North Texas building named a full ticket of state officers for the coming general election, elected a State Executive committee and adopted a platform with seven planks, first among which is a demand for the repeal of the open port law.

The Rev. M. A. Smith, a retired Methodist minister of Dallas, will head the ticket for governor. Other nominees of the Socialist party are L. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline, Lieutenant-governor; George Clifton Edwards, attorney general; J. R. Barrett, state treasurer; T. E. Foster, Palestine, railroad commissioner; E. R. Mitten, Texarkana, state comptroller; M. L. Mathis, Austin, land commissioner; J. L. Scoggins, Golden, commissioner of agriculture; A. F. Von Blon, Waco, state superintendent of public instruction; G. W. M. Taylor, Poolville, associate justice, supreme court, and D. W. King, Dallas, judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Executive Committee Named

Ira Tucker, Dallas, was named chairman of the State Executive committee. Others on the committee are: H. D. Wainford, secretary; P. H. Anderson, W. D. Allen and B. H. Williams, all of Dallas. D. W. King presided as chairman of the convention. He announced that arrangements for public distribution of the statement of political principles of the Socialist Party, embodying the state platform, have been made. He also said that a vigorous campaign will be waged in the general election with probably the assistance of speakers from the national headquarters of the party in Chicago.

To Open Headquarters

Temporary headquarters for the state campaign will be established Wednesday at 502 North Texas building.

The main planks of the state platform are:

1. Repeal of the open port law.

2. Abolition of abuse of injunctions.

3. Repeal of poll tax requirement for voting.

4. Abolition of the fee system and payment of salaries for public officers.

5. Taxation of land values as distinct from improvements, so as to reach the unearned increment.

6. Establishment of system of voting by machines that will record and count votes automatically.

7. Establishment of state insurance, fire, life, accident and casualty.

Colorado

The Socialist party, which hasn't any contests, and, hence, is not in the primary election Sept. 14, took advantage of the first day for filing tickets for the November general election yesterday by filing their ticket as follows:

Governor, Frank H. Rice; Lieutenant-governor, Daniel McGinley; secretary of state, John Bradford; attorney general, Charles T. Hickey; treasurer, Walter Moore; auditor, George Diebel; superintendent of public instruction, John E. Kring; supreme court, Albert Watson and Fred B. Keller.

They also filed the name of Clyde Anderson as their candidate for Congress in the Denver district. All the candidates named are residents of Denver. There is not a woman's name on the ticket.

So far as Carl S. Milliken, secretary of state, in whose office these lists must be filed, knows, there are no independent party tickets to be filed.

Connecticut

The Socialist party of Connecticut has nominated a state ticket headed by Karl C. Jurek, candidate for governor. A good platform has been adopted and it will be printed in the September issue of "The Commonwealth." Ten thousand copies of the paper will be printed for distribution, which will be ready Sept. 15.

Hartford

The Hartford local has been reorganized recently through the efforts of Edward P. Clark. The local has held a number of open air meetings. Alfred Baker Lewis and Patrick Quinlan have spoken at street meetings. Meetings are being arranged for Esther Friedman, Jasper McLevy, Martin F. Plunkett and others. The State Platform will be distributed.

Hamden, Ct.

Local Hamden met last week and nominated a town ticket to take part in the annual town election which will be held the first Monday in October.

Nominations were also made for state officers of the party. Martin F. Plunkett was nominated for state secretary; Karl Jurek, state organizer; Wm. James Morgan, literature agent; Louis O. Krab, state executive committee man from the third district. State auditors and three executive committee men at large were nominated. One new member was admitted to the local. Plans were made to raise a campaign fund.

Bridgeport

Jasper McLevy reports considerable activity here. The city election will be held at the same time as the state and congressional election. A full city and state ticket will be nominated.

The State Campaign committee is planning a state-wide speaking tour by our state organizer and candidate for governor, Karl Jurek.

Kansas

The Kansas Socialists have filed their complete state ticket and have started on the campaign. Their platform has been adopted, and the following are their nominees: M. L. Phillips, McDonald, U. S. senator; H. H. Hirsch, Syracuse, governor; M. L. Fruel, Pomona, lieutenant-governor; J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, secretary of state; T. W. Dunstan, Syracuse, superintendent of insurance; Ralph Gilman, Baldwin City, treasurer; C. G. Tetzlaff, Eureka, auditor; Ida A. Bellof, Wichita, superintendent of public instruction; James Chase, Coon Rapids, state printer.

Massachusetts

Comrade Esther Friedman's dates for the immediate future are: September 18, Northampton; 19, Worcester, city hall; 20 and 21, Cambridge, Broadway and Essex street; 22, South Boston, Broadway and F street; 23 and 24, Boston, Tremont and Temple streets; 25, Dorchester at Woodrow and Blenheim; 26, The Boston Common; 27, Brookline, before Mothers' League; 28, Cambridge at Broadway and Essex; 29, Brighton at Washington and Market streets; 30, Tremont and Temple streets, Boston; October 1, Lynn, before Women's Progressive League; Oct. 2, Dorchester; Oct. 3, Boston Commons; Oct. 4, Chelsea.

All readers of this paper are urged to get copies of the state platform and other leaflets from the State Campaign headquarters, 21 Essex street, Boston. Readers also should bear in mind that Walter Hutchins is the only candidate for governor of Massachusetts this fall who is a member of organized labor. This fact should be brought to the attention of union men throughout the state.

The campaign office has a large supply of Victor Berger's speeches in Congress and they will be mailed free of charge to branches and individuals upon request.

Ohio

Now is the time for action. Our ticket will be on the ballot, thanks to all comrades for their cooperation in the work. With just a little more of this kind of help, Socialism will go ahead. Never before have our chances been so encouraging. There is a possible chance of casting votes enough to become an official party, which means progress and the elimination of securing signatures.

This is an appeal to all comrades to help.

Letters must be sent out to readers of the Appeal and all we can reach. Papers must get our message to spread throughout the state. Literature and platforms must be printed and distributed. Speakers must be sent into the state. In fact we must have money and organization—that will spell success.

Let your donations flow in, and as much as you can. The more the better. More people will be reached with our message and the stronger our forces will be. Become a member of the party; pay your dues and donate all you can to assist in carrying on the work for the emancipation of the wage-slave. Your comradeship and your financial support is solicited. COME.

Don't let this appeal go to naught. It is your fight. It is your party. Be a worker in the cause of Humanity. Depending upon your support in our march onward, I remain, a comrade,

JOHN G. WILBERT,
State Secretary.

218 Superior Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S.—Any information desired will be cheerfully given.

New York

Organizer Emil Herman has been working in the Capitol district since August 29. He has spoken at open-air meetings at Albany and Schenectady with good success. A feature of Albany meetings has been the disposition to buy Socialist books. Herman "selling out" at the meetings held there. Herman will cover Glens Falls, Johnstown and other nearby towns before proceeding across the state. A part of his work will be to arrange for meetings for state candidates. Herman's report for the month of August shows total collections of \$342.72, and expenses and salary of \$267.81. Collections for the week ending September 4 were \$179.55.

State Secretary M. F. Plunkett has sent out a general letter to locals and county chairmen urging party members to be held the first Monday in October.

Six contributors gave a total of \$18.25 to the American Appeal Association and Sustaining Fund last week and the Jewish Forward Association of New York paid another \$1,000 on its pledge, as follows:

Jewish Forward Association,
New York City..... \$1,000.00
Mildred Smith, Boston, Mass. 1.00

H. V. Shay, York, Pa. 1.00
Joseph Anderegg, Merced, Cal. 5.00

Edward Stromberg, Norway, Mich. 5.00

C. E. Perry, Logansport, Ind. 1.00

Dr. Geo. Welby Van Pelt, Washington, D. C. 5.00

Sunday 25

Total \$1,018.25

Previously reported \$1,734.25

Grand total to date \$1,756.50

The Forward Association's pledge will have been fully paid in at the end of the present year.

BETWEEN NOW AND THAT

THE APPEAL PROMOTION AND SUSTAINING FUND AND THE APPEAL ARMY MUST BECOME LARGE ENOUGH TO SUSTAIN THE APPEAL.

A REVIVAL OF THE FUND AND THE ARMY IS IMPERATIVE AT ONCE.

Better Support Will Be Needed For Appeal Fund

sub. We would like to see others match Whitlock. Are there any others with the determination of this man? Is there another? I am sure there are a hundred reading the American Appeal who can do the same.

W. H. Whitlock, Chicago, Ill., sends in two, but this Comrade is a regular on this work. We expect him to be back for next week's report.

Four Army Scouts Win Prize the Second Week

Prize Winners

The following members of the Appeal Army sent in orders last week of \$5 and over for subscription cards and subs. They have, therefore, won the Appeal prize—Jack London's famous book, *The War of the Classes*.

Dr. S. A. Garth, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Samuel Hartman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. P. Cavanaugh, Whitefield, Mont.

L. Rabinovitz, Chicago.

Comrade Rabinovitz won the prize also last week, the first week of the contest.

Everybody can have this splendid book who wants it. Let's see how many will make a special effort and get it next week.

Whitlock Leads Again

John T. Whitlock of Chicago again leads the way with fifty six months

sub. We would like to see others match Whitlock. Are there any others with the determination of this man? Is there another? I am sure there are a hundred reading the American Appeal who can do the same.

Here is that perpetual Channing Sweet of Denver, Colorado, with his ten spot for ten years. Say Channing buys the sub. cards and lets others find willing readers. Others should follow his example.

Samuel Hartman of Brooklyn sends 5 yearlies and gets a copy of Jack London's book, *"The War of the Classes"*. This Comrade will repeat, but we want to hear from others.

L. Rabinovitz of Chicago sends in six subs, and takes to the trenches for more. This Comrade never fails to bring in a bunch of pale faces weekly. He gets the results.

I. Rabinovitz of Chicago sends in one hundred in one bundle for the city of flowers. We don't care where the order starts from, we promise to get the papers there.

Again, Marie Wannamacher of Philadelphia sends for a bundle of one hundred and they were sent post haste. Must be some lively ones in the city of Brotherly love.

Bundles

Here are some new ones, may their tribe grow in numbers and may the old ones keep coming.

Mabel E. Smith of Green River, Utah sends in a dollar for a bundle and promises to get some new readers after they are placed out. Green River is in the desert but there are dry bones in the Smith family.

J. N. Dole of Pasadena, Cal., orders one hundred in one bundle for the city of flowers. We don't care where the order starts from, we promise to get the papers there.

Again, Marie Wannamacher of Philadelphia sends for a bundle of one hundred and they were sent post haste. Must be some lively ones in the city of Brotherly love.

Singles

These singles all count and we hope the tribe grows, but we would suggest that the membership become two timers by next week, and then after a little coaching we will have some of them becoming acers.

W. S. Larcom, of Nogales; Jacob M. Kruse, of Rock Springs; Morris Alfred Baker Lewis, of Boston; T. F. Brough, of Amesbury, Mass.; H. Berlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Bernstein, of Santa Ana, Calif.; Eric Matteson, of West Kallispell, Mont.; J. N. Miller, of Jasonville, Ind.; T. N. Hutchison, of Cisco, Texas; James L. Rogers, of Rockland, Maine; S. Pollachioff, of Chicago; Mrs. A. Deppenbach, of Stockham, Nev.; George Ridgely, of St. Louis, Mo.; H. F. Kanner, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Swanson, of San Francisco, Calif.; John Putnam, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. H. Hunter, of Wyoming, Pa.; Gordon W. Allport, of Hanover, N. H.; Eric Stromberg, of Norway, Mich.; W. H. Newland, of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. M. Butler, of Cannonsburg, Pa.; Jim A. Thomas, of Medford, Ore.; Matilda Marshall, of Tonasket, Wash.; Anton Zornik, of Herminie, Pa.; Frank Fodd, of Chicago; Herman Lenhan, of Helena, Mont.; C. E. Wadner, of Lewistown, Pa.; Geo. N. Falconer, of Denver, Colo.

Anton Zornik of Herminie, Pa., never fails to land a bunch of subs. This week he slams four yearlies at the bull dog and goes back for another bunch for next week.

Here is that tireless worker, Nick Wettlich, Mansfield, Ohio, with another bunch of subs. Nick is a regular go-getter and never tires.

Hurrah for Philadelphia, Pa. Comrade Marie W. Wannamacher, Secretary of Local Phila., scares the bull dog almost to death and frightens the office boy until he forget to buy his usual ice cream when she lands nineteen subs, all in a heap on the Editor's desk. "Gee, but that's a fine bunch," says the Editor as the line-up begins.

Millard Price, the hustling, smiling, two-faced propaganda man from Toledo, Ohio, makes a home run with eleven subs, and the bald headed Editor wondered who it was in Ohio that makes such hits until he looked for the name and found it was Price.

Here Comes the Twos

C. C. Deputy of Indianapolis sends his two subs, and promises to be one of those regulars hereafter. I guess what he means is two every week.

Bonnie L. Johnson of Redlands, Cal., sends two new ones from the sands of California.

Wm. Huttmann, Sr., of Peru, Ill., sends in two subs but insists in being given the right of repeating. Granted.

M. Yaffe of Sheboygan, Wis., comes to bat with two batters and gets a new sub. list for his future work.

Mark Parker of Lakewood, N. Y., sends two new readers and gets a new blank in turn.

Henry Hoeseker of West De Pere, Wis., sends in two new ones.

Local Seattle Socialist Party meets every first Monday of the month at 1015 First Ave., 3rd floor, Union Record Bldg., Max Dorn, Secy., 7221 Palatine Ave.

Everywhere the strong have made the laws and oppressed the weak; and if they have sometimes consulted the interests of society, they have always forgotten those of humanity.—Turgot.

Prejudice is the reason of fools.—Voltaire.

(Bless)—Do not waste your time on Social Questions. What is the matter with the poor in Poverty; what is the matter with the rich in Uselessness.—Shaw.

The higher selfishness says that one can prosper only as all are prosperous. It accords freedom for all in order that the individual may be free.

Under the tree, constitution ignorant people are still slaves.—Concord.

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the laws and oppressed the weak; and if they have sometimes consulted the interests of society, they have always forgotten those of humanity.—Turgot.

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The Appeal Question Box

Laucha Bachman Brokaw of Phoenix, Ariz., who, by the way, is not "Mr." as the Appeal formerly stated, but "Miss," writes asking the following question:

On what principle of the origin of property titles will the public's right to own anything be based?

The right of the public as a whole to own anything is based on the right of an individual to have a share in the control and use of everything that affects his welfare, development and welfare.

The individual is excluded from anything that affects his welfare and development, he is a slave just to the extent and a victim of exterior forces that control and use just that part of his life.

One of the things that effect the welfare of the individual is government. The application of this principle of individual right I have just now in results in what we call democracy. Democracy consists essentially in the people as a whole sharing in government. It is a form of collectivism. If the individual—all individual did not possess this right to share in the control of government, he would be a slave and victim of government.

It is a fundamental right. It is the right to exist and be yourself in the fullest sense. If this right does not exist, individual life has no status or meaning.

There are other things the individual should share in beside the government. If he is to realize the

most elemental conditions of life, liberty and development.

One of them is the right to share in the indivisible sources of wealth—sources like the land, the minerals and metals in the earth, the powers and energies of nature which drive the machinery of production; all SOCIAL machinery, that is, all machinery that requires the efforts of many to operate it, and the products or results of which effect the general welfare in such matters as price and cost, supply and demand.

Partnership in such things is as fundamental and necessary to the full and free life of the individual as partnership in government, which we call democracy. IT IS INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION IN THE CONTROL OF THE SOURCES OF LIFE ITSELF.

The roots of the individual being must be in ALL THINGS THAT AFFECT THE INDIVIDUAL LIFE. To the extent that the individual is excluded from any of these things he is not free, he is not sovereign, he does not own and control himself completely.

IN OTHER WORDS, PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS BASED UPON THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL SELF-OWNERSHIP.

Public ownership is merely ALL INDIVIDUALS SHARING IN THEIR FULL RIGHTS AND POSSESSIONS.

Without public ownership and democratic control of all those indivisible things that effect the general welfare there cannot be such a thing as individual self-ownership in any society above that of the primitive brute.

"Teach them all about our institutions before they come," said Mr. Dooley.

The Present System

By Arthur Calhoun.

(Blos)—We started out with the fact that the annual product of the labor of the world is far less than enough to give the population a decent livelihood. We found that this condition is due to no shortage of necessary resources or powers but rather to a defective organization of the economic system. Before proceeding to a study of the way out, it is worth while, perhaps, to sum up the essential shortcomings of the economic order on which our lives depend.

The long and short of this would be that unless labor, and by labor I mean anyone who does not make his living by living off of others, cannot or will not support a political party of its own, it had better stay out of politics altogether.

In the first place, it is not a real system. It was never planned or controlled. It grew by chance, and consequently cannot, unless by accident, correspond to the requirements of the complex modern world. With no head or plan or system, world production is a blind, tumbling, futile process in which more energy is wasted than is turned to effective use.

In the second place, production is dominated by business, and the business mechanism is not able to dispose advantageously of even the meager product that is turned out. The mass of consumers does not have the purchasing power to buy the goods that are produced; and since production cannot go on freely except as its output is marketed, the ineffectiveness of the business organization is continually holding up production.

In the third place, business is dominated by finance, and the credit system operates in such a way as to create more and more resources for the putting up of new instruments of production even though these already installed can not find a market for their product. Thus a vicious circle is established from which there is no escape.

In the fourth place, the whole mad jumble contains no seeds of its own salvation. It is its very nature to pursue private gain at all costs, and this chase after profit continues to defeat the very purpose of economic life, namely the provision of goods with which to satisfy human wants.

The mad scramble of competitive rivalry creates new wants far faster than the old wants can be satisfied. If you will apply these four points to the mining industry or to any other industry with which you are familiar, you will feel the full force of the argument.

Donkey and Monkey

By Adam Coaldigger.

"What's the matter, Adam? I don't hear you say anything about the senatorial election scandal in Illinois. Are you getting cold feet too?" Thus a reader.

"Well, brother, I must confess my feet are getting a little cold and so is my head. The truth is these election debaucheries are beginning to leave me cold all over. Why should a first-class intellect like mine get up over such obvious things as buying elections? Is not everything else bought and sold in this best of all countries, so why not honor and offices?"

"Builds, haven't I told you fellows over and over again that those who own the productive wealth of a nation, own and always will own the government of that nation? So if the great American people are satisfied to take their gas, oil, coal, transportation, electric juice, meat, bread, and what not from private corporations, they have no kick coming when their government comes out of the same hopper."

The cold, hard truth is that political democracy and industrial democracy go together like violets and limburger cheese. So if the American people think they can rule or regu-

late the masters of their bread and meat baskets, they are simply kidding themselves.

Oh, yes, I know all about majority rule and public opinion and that sort of thing. I also know that there were a hundred feudal serfs to every feudal lord in the days when knighthood was in flower, and ten slaves to every slave-owner when slavery was in power in Sunny Dixie. To be sure, serfs and slaves didn't vote and there were no serif and slave journals, schools and colleges to manufacture public opinion for the poor devils. And now we got the ballot and we can read and some of us can almost write and there are a few who can even think, and caged monkeys are learning to smoke cigarettes and eat ice cream like near folks. But these educated (?) monkeys don't roll their own and they don't know how to freeze ice cream and besides the freezer belongs to the other gozer, and we free men have no party that belongs to us, and no journals, schools and colleges worth speaking of to spread our dope. So we take the dope from the capitalist dope dispensers and vote accordingly.

Labor ballots backed by labor brains, and a labor party, fed by labor coin might get us somewhere. But, pray, how many of us are willing to read a serious book on any subject? How much have you contributed to a political party of your own?

You know elections cost money—you know that somebody is paying for the deluge of posters, handbills, circular letters and political advertisements that flood the land of the free around election time. You know someone is paying for the brass bands, orators, and workers at the polls. And perhaps you yourself have earned a few honest dollars bringing out the vote by voting dead men and deadbeats without asking yourself where the other is not yet developed. Attention was brought to the existing athletic and sport organizations whose membership is largely anti-socialist, and it was urged that Socialist Youth and Labor organizations would develop their own sport unions. Warning was sounded against carrying the sport emphasis too far, as often in the past the sporting associations have in comparison neglected other phases of education by exaggerating their activities. The value of athletics should not be belittled, however, and it should have its place in the work of the youth groups. The committee wholeheartedly approved of the mutual support and co-operation, and welcomed the proposals for joint activities.

It was decided to take up the matter for discussion at the next meeting of the International Executive Committee, and in the meanwhile to urge the various affiliated organizations to work for this co-operation. Conrad Crispin, representative of the Socialist and Labor International, will propose the matter to the next meeting of the committee, in an effort to receive the support of the parties affiliated.

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With the Circles

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee has opened its first activity very appropriately by organizing a new circle in the city. The new group of nearly a score of interested young people is being directed by Comrade Max Wagner, member of the North Side circle, and the National Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L. The Yths of Wisconsin are keeping abreast with the progress of the party, and expect to have a sufficient number of circles organized this winter to apply for a state charter.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Comrade Saul Elstein has prepared a very careful and efficient program for directing the educational activities of the Los Angeles circles. A library of socialist literature is being collected. The circle has plans of issuing a publication devoted to education as well as circle activities.

New York City.—Secretary Goodman of the Greater New York League reports great enthusiasm amongst the city circles due to the rush of activities in the last few weeks.

Much attention was aroused by the thoroughly successful flower sale for the benefit of the striking British miners. Despite the bleak days of fog and rain, squads of Yipsels invaded the business sections, parks and resorts armed with bunches of red roses and collection boxes. As a result, a check for \$500 was turned over to Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. to be sent to the miners.

On Sept. 4th a general League meeting was held at the Rand School. A varied program included a play by the Dramatic Club. Prizes won by members at a recent athletic meet were presented. Besides the individual medals, a banner was presented to the Circle 13 group, and a pennant to Circle 2.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The Fitchburg circle proudly reports an achievement not equaled in the past, that of having continued its activities with all vigor, and perhaps even more interest than is known in the best winter months, with regular attendance at all meetings throughout the summer months. On top of the regular business and educational activities the circle has arranged no less than a dozen outings to the many lakes and natural beauties of New England,

always with good attendance. On the 20th the circle plans to move its meetings indoors again, to its own headquarters. The first indoor meeting will present an excellent program, with sufficient inducement to bring together very single member of this pioneer circle of New England.

National Office.—An important organization letter was sent to all circle secretaries on the 25th of August, outlining a plan of procedure for getting routine back to normal again, now that the approach of cooler weather permits us to carry on our work without the ordinary handicaps encountered during the summer months. Immediate action is urged.

Tons of fish are being sent into the shark mink fields of Britain by the Co-operative Wholesale Society to feed the families of locked-out miners. The price set, average 6 cents a pound, including express charges, means that the millions of dollars being given the 4,000,000 miners and dependents by unionists in Britain, Europe and America will stretch much further than would have been the case had profit-taking merchants handled the business.

Hamilton Pipe has given up the editorship of the London Daily Herald, the great Labor and Socialist daily, to pursue the life of wanderer over the earth. Under Mr. Pipe, the Herald rose in circulation from 130,000 to 450,000.

Norway

Norwegian workers—12,000 of them in the wood, pulp and paper industry—face another lockout instigated by the capitalists to enforce a reduction in wages. The employers demand a reduction in wages of 27 per cent, which the workers are determined to resist. This is part of a general attack against wages that has been going on in Norway for some time. The employers in the paper industry have large stocks on hand and by forcing a lockout can actually make money for some time as a result of the idle-ness of their industry.

Mexico

Since 1912 the Mexican Federation of Labor, which includes about 900,000 city workers and 600,000 farm workers, has succeeded in raising wages on the average \$2 per cent. It is doubtful if any other labor organization in the world has done that much. To achieve this magnificent result, the Mexican workers organized both industrially and politically. They control the government and dominate the industrial field. Only by thus using both of labor's strong arms have they been able to almost double the average wage in their country in twelve or thirteen years.

India

The political party which stands for militant policies and for the independence of India, seems to be gaining ground at the expense of such wholly pacifist and non-resisting elements as the non-cooperativists led by Ghandi. The militant party is called the Swarajist party. In a recent by-election in Bengal, the Swarajist candidate was elected by a vote greater than the total poll of all the other parties. The Swarajists include many Socialists.

Fault of the Wages System

The National Catholic Welfare Conference expressed itself in this way:

"The chief trouble is that our industrial and agricultural system turns an enormous quantity of goods, but in the producing the great majority receive too little money to buy their share of what they produce."

Half Million Dollar Playhouse

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is building a private playhouse in the Poconos hills, New York, to cost half a million dollars and contain a swimming pool, basket ball court, bowling alleys, billiard room, movie room, lounge and breakfast room. How much did your playhouse cost, Mr. Standard Oil girl?

Confesses Its Failure

New York Housing commission has reported officially that private enterprise cannot build apartments in New York to rent for less than \$12 to per room, while the average family cannot pay more than \$7 per month per room. The poor might live in bog pens.

With the Workers Around the World

France

The National Teachers' Union of France, affiliated with the French Confederation of Labor, is one of the very few labor organizations in the world that is practically 100 per cent organized. Following a recent campaign to attain 100 per cent organization, the school teachers reached the goal in all the sections but one of the 90 departmental sections of this organization, including seven sections in the colonies. The teachers of France are militant members of the working class, industrially and politically, bringing into the labor movement in force a powerful intellectual element.

In common with the other sections of organized labor, the teachers are opposing the policies of the present French government following its surrender to the international bankers' trust.

The Confederation Generale states in a recent manifesto that it is opposed to the Morgan policies and asks its members to fight especially a recent plan to turn over the French telephone system to the Western Electric Co. and to Morgan's banks.

It calls attention to the widespread propaganda of the Western Electric Co. in France and points out the danger

of such a policy for the French working class and the national independence.

French labor protests against any scheme of the French government that would give to American bankers more power over the lives of the majority of Frenchmen.

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Great Britain

The legal aid of the American Civil Liberties Union to bring big kidnappers to punishment was offered by telegram on September 4, to the Rev. Vincent D. Warren, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Norfolk, Va., who returned to his parish on September 2 after being forcibly carried off the night before by a band of 28 masked and white-robed men.

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Norway

Scientists at Convention Foresee New Social Order

Editor's Note

Whenever the American Chemical Society meets in national convention, the public may expect a treat. Every year it tells of new and startling facts that have developed in the realm of chemistry. Chemistry has easily become the most potent and most creative as well as the most destructive scientific agency. It is releasing creative energies that will change civilization and give us a heaven on earth, if the destructive forces the chemists are turning loose for war purposes, do not destroy the human race first.

When the president of the American Chemical Society foresees a new social order as a result of scientific discoveries and developments, and the social order he foresees is exactly what the Socialists have foreseen for a generation, it is an event worth noting. It means that the scientists are grasping the fact that the present capitalist system cannot possibly control and utilize the new and tremen-

dous forces of production science is developing, and that we must and will have a new social system capable of doing this.

Some of the amazing and inspiring statements of the president of this society and other eminent chemists at this convention are given below.

Philadelphia.—The entire social order will be remade through mastery of the atom by science was forecast by Prof. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an address as president of the American Chemical society.

"Atoms consist of unthinkable amounts of bound-up energy. They are like a jack-in-the-box. When we learn how to touch the button the energy will spring out and we can use it," he declared.

"There will then be no underground daves and no coal barons. A limitless supply of energy will make over the world. Every man will have time to taste of the joys of life."

Present System to Go

Asserting that such a discovery would destroy our present system of social values, he predicted "an economic upheaval that would force upon the world a change from the present unsatisfactory system based upon gold to a more rational one based on something more fundamental—perhaps the value of a man's labor, or in necessary commodities."

"Whatever the result," he said, "we would see new standards set up which would change society in such a way that a more equitable distribution of wealth would follow. Property rights in natural resources would disappear.

"A family would not live for generations in affluence and produce nothing as the result of the purchase by a forefather of a copper mine when the demand for the metal had not developed. It is impossible to conceive of the extent of the social revolution that would follow practical transmutation of the elements."

Prof. Norris denied these views were a fantasy and contrasted life a century ago with that of today to prove the practicability of his statements.

Chemistry, he said, now is learning how to obtain and use energy with a high intensity factor.

He told of a drop of colorless oil that had been formed from methane—the chief constituent of natural gas—as the result of the action of this form of energy upon it.

"That droplet," he said, "means a supply of combustible liquid to run our automobiles when petroleum is exhausted."

"We can make methane from carbon and hydrogen when the supply of natural gas fails us. The sun will always be able to convert carbon dioxide into a form from which we can recover carbon."

He decried critics who would say the cost of producing this liquid would be prohibitive and pointed out that the cost of electricity when first

produced also was prohibitive.

The American Chemical society was told that the Iron Age is about to pass before the advance of the age of alloys.

Dr. Irving Langmuir, assistant director of the General Electric Co. research laboratory, in telling of the dawn of the new era, declared plain metals no longer are sufficient for the world's work.

Have New Method

He envisioned the day when skyscrapers would be constructed of alloyed steel welded together instead of riveted.

This transformation from riveting to welding he said, will be hastened by the recent discovery of a method of atomic hydrogen welding, which he said, produces a heat capable of welding all known metals.

The new welding process accomplishes its work by throwing the hottest flame ever developed by man

upon metals, Dr. Langmuir explained. It develops a heat of between 3,000 and 9,000 degrees of Fahrenheit, and it is known as the atomic hydrogen flame.

Chemistry and Life

The possibility that research in organic chemistry, now aimed at coloring dyes-stuffs, may lead to惊人的 changes in human life, even the nation of the necessity for stamping out of genius and reforming character by use of drugs, was expounded before the Jubilee convention of the American Chemical Society at France du Pont, former President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

"Certain drugs tend to stamp out humans from thinking ability," he said. "Other drugs, such as caffeine taken in tea and coffee, to some extent stimulate the mind, but not possible that there exist substances mind to a greater extent so that finally all the users would be supermen or geniuses?"

By activity, he explained, was

Can War Be Abolished Under Present System?

Yes

By B. S. Cox

Shubuta, Miss.

I agree with Comrade Wentworth that "war can be abolished under the present system."

If as many as one-fourth of the people would refuse to fight or do anything whatever in helping in case of war, I don't believe there would be any war.

The powers that be could not put one-fourth of the people in jail, produce food for them and carry on war at the same time.

Those of us who oppose war should agitate against it and tell those who favor war to go to it, if they want it, but not to get people who are opposed to war to go to war while they stay at home and profit from the people. If we were court-martialed and shot, they could make no more profits out of us. If all of us Socialists stood up like Debs and Berger the capitalists would never get the people into another war.

Suppose war were now declared against Mexico; if those of us who are opposed to war would just say that we were not going to fight nor aid the war in any way, that would be the last one, until the people as a whole declared one.

Let us agitate against war and a voice in declaring war. War be the first ones who vote for war be the first to go to war.

War is wholesale murder!

Down with murder!

Down with war!

We can never change the present system until we stop the ruling class from fooling us into war, because they will fool us into war to prevent the change.

No

By Ellis B. Harris

Cleveland, Ohio.

Just a few lines more concerning peace under the present system:

Communalism can not be separated from war—they are one and the same thing; adding guns, warships, etc., etc., does not alter capitalism, under it armed conflict reaches the apex of its killings and pillaging; that is all; therefore war can not be abolished and maintained at the same time.

Having never had peace nationally or internationally, neither Mr. Ponsonby nor any other person can be an authority on the subject.

The proportion of the surplus product remains where I left it. It remains unanswered, by all but the Socialists. Their answer is the only solution for war—to the producers the product!

I agree with the statement that "A Socialist who approves of war is a traitor to the cause of Socialism," but I want to add that if Mr. Ponsonby or any others, advocating peace under capitalism, has a secret of "diplomatic negotiations" that will settle the questions of the surplus, unemployment, and threatening revolutions, and does not explain, especially to the Socialists that is appealed to for support, he is not only a traitor to the cause of Socialism, but to all humanity. Perhaps the answer is so easy for this great authority on the

nonexistent that he can only smile at our simplicity.

If Eugene V. Debs said anything before that Ohio jury that even implied that he thought we might have peace under capitalism, Comrade Wentworth, I think, is the first to discover it. What was it? Let us have it.

Nothing in my former letter could be twisted by any careful reader to mean that I favored war, unless they wished to so twist it. To my friends, at least, the idea must be amusing. Having so misunderstood me, I am not at all surprised that she does not understand Debs—if she brings his name in to support her position.

The editor of the Appeal might have remained silent instead of giving my article his endorsement, but I do not approve of silent editors where the truth should be made known; so why be piqued about it? Had he endorsed the other side he would have discredited himself as a Socialist editor.

The conclusion of Comrade Wentworth's letter is good and true. It reads: "Until war is outlawed we have neither time nor strength, nor money to give to the amelioration of living conditions and establishment of justice. When war is banished we can attend to the business of making government what it should be—a solace of life that will ensure prosperity and happiness for everyone."

I agree with that, but, as I have said, war can not be defined as something aside from the competitive struggle that we see all around us at all times; that is the root of armed conflict; and trying to cure an effect while being patient with the cause can not be successful.

Would Outlaw War

By Vaughn Bachman Brokaw

Editor, American Appeal:

Some time ago, in a letter to the magazine *Unity*, Henry W. Pinkham said: "...let it be firmly established that in case of war there will be no bonds but only tax receipts, and there will not be another war."

Perhaps, but will it prevent the military invasion of our neighbor American republics by the United States military, naval or marine forces?

Not merely do we need to condemn war—as meaning the armed conflict of two or more countries—but likewise we need to condemn the armed invasion by one nation of another (where the other does not strike back in kind), to assist financial or other non-military invasions of the latter nation by some of the people of the former nation.

Of course, non-military invasions are wrong; but, to stop them we will have to go still deeper, and adopt a monetary unit which will be soundly solidly for and receivable solely for one hour of adult human work.

To prevent the armed invasions we need to adopt the concurrent resolution that was introduced last April by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, which reads in part:

"War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any state, territory, association or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for,

declare, engage in or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated or expended for such purpose."

To get such a proposal adopted we need to get the people of this country to realize that it is not necessary for such a country as ours to be armed. A discussion of the above proposed Constitutional Amendment should help to do that.

All who believe that peaceful methods of attaining desired ends are always best should support the above. For two years the Women's Peace Union, with headquarters at 180 Lexington avenue, New York City, has advocated a similar measure, and similar groups of men and women, organized in twenty different countries of Europe and Asia as the War Resisters' International have either adopted the same program for their respective countries or are working toward it.

To gain economic freedom we need an atmosphere in which we can calmly reason, and war is certainly not noted for producing such an atmosphere!

Union Benefits

Washington—In 1935 the standard national and international trade unions of this country paid \$29,516,312.93 in benefits.

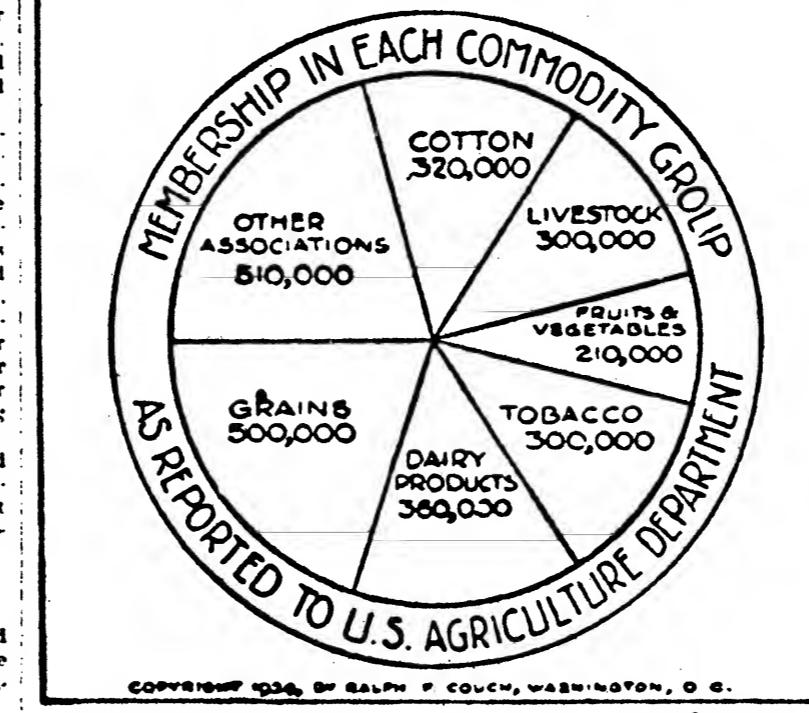
This total has been compiled by the A. F. of L. and is now published.

Death benefits lead with a total of \$11,040,652.55. Old age pension, next, with \$2,522,145.45. Unemployment benefits were \$1,654,327.05, and sick benefits, \$1,842,232.48. Other benefits total \$2,220,632.05. These were for disability, tuberculosis, death of wives and various educational activities.

This compilation indicates the far-reaching activities of trade unionism and is an answer to those who ignore organized labor's social work, its cultural value and its power to successfully protest injustice.

Farmers' Road to Socialism

2,500,000 FARMERS SELL THROUGH COOPERATIVES



There are 6,600,000 farmers—6,000,000 farmer families—in the United States.

The above diagram shows that 2,500,000 of them are members of marketing cooperatives.

Of course the different cooperatives shown in this diagram overlap. Even though they do overlap considerably, it is safe to say that a third or a fourth of the farmers of the United States belong to marketing cooperatives.

That is a remarkable fact in connection with the most individualistic

class in the most individualistic country in the world, and in a country where private monopoly, especially marketing monopoly and financial monopoly is so powerful and deeply rooted.

One naturally wonders how such a development came about. Nothing but a most powerful and persistent economic pressure could have brought about this result in about a generation under such conditions as we have in America.

But the United States is not an isolated example. All over the world where agriculture confronts a strong industrial and financial power this same marked tendency of farmers toward economic cooperation, toward collectivism at least in selling and buying—exists.

In many countries it exists to a much more marked degree than in the United States. In Germany PRACTICALLY ALL the farmers are joined together in cooperatives, which in turn are linked together in a NATIONAL COOPERATIVE SYSTEM. The other Scandinavian countries are rapidly advancing to the same system.

In central Europe the same agricultural development is quite far advanced. The peasant peasants of Russia are rapidly being linked in a vast cooperative system. In other parts of Europe where blood-thirsty fascism has not destroyed or checked for a time, this movement, its advances are marked and notable.

The same movement extends through Australia and New Zealand where it is aided by the government. In Canada it is further advanced than in the United States. It is beginning under favorable government in Mexico.

Such a world-wide development is not an accident, any more than labor organization is an accident. IT IS THE LOGICAL AND INEVITABLE RESPONSE OF THE FARMERS TO MODERN CAPITALISM. They organize for the same reason that the industrial workers organize, because they are attacked by a vast exploitative system THAT CANNOT STOP ROBBING AND OPPRESSING THEM UNTIL IT IS STOPPED BY THEIR INEVITABLE RESISTANCE.

FARMER CLASS RESISTANCE TAKES THE FORM OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT. AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IS THE NATURAL BONDING OF THE FARMERS TOGETHER FOR SELF-PRESERVATION AGAINST A CAPITALISM THAT TENDS WITHOUT LET TO LOWER THEM TO THE POSITION OF SERFS AND DRUDGES.

Now, just as labor union tends all over the world to labor co-operation and labor collectivism, does farmer organization tend to farmer co-operation and collectivism.

It is unthinkable that these parallel collective growths are unrelated. THEY SPRING FROM THE SAME

(From the London Daily Herald.)

Is there an alternative to the policy of catastrophe revolution?

Can Socialism be carried out in a mood of optimism and good temper?

Can it be made plain to the man in the street that Socialism is a plan which will bring prosperity and good to the whole community?

These were questions which Mr. H. N. Bradford put to the students at the opening of the third week of the L. P. Summer School at Eastbourne yesterday.

The lecturer's answer was that the policy of the living income provided the means whereby it was possible to create the necessary psychology towards a peaceful but rapid transition to Socialism.

In his view the alternative policy of Socialism by installments was academic politics in the worst sense of the word. It was, in fact, the most disastrous enterprise that any living man could undertake.

What sort of world, asked Mr. Bradford, would confront the next Labor Government? There would be over a million workers permanently unemployed. The surplus export trade would be permanently depressed. Low wages as a way of salvation would still be the cry of the capitalist.

The agricultural laborer would be living so low down as to be hardly articulate.

On the one side there would be a great surge of anger; on the other side a great surge of hope.

The General Strike

Dear Labor friend: The millions of militant workers whose anger and hope surged up on every hand? If it did it would be handicapped by a whole series of industrial disputes which would render it impotent from the very start.

The object of the next Labor Government must be to harness all these militant forces to the service of the community. How could this best be done?

The General Strike threw a vivid light on the whole problem.

We were told, said Mr. Bradford, that it was impossible to mobilize the better-well-paid trades on behalf of the less fortunate. The experience of

Otto Kahn Offers Gold Brick to American Labor